

This matter is also represented by the symbolism of the Black Madonna, or the Black Virgin. It's also well represented by John and Mary. The work is represented by numerous references to sea salt and dew. Careful, this is not vulgar sea salt, nor is our dew of a vulgar nature (\*\*\*) and his group are lost in this regard). The term Rosicrucian, and the Rose Cross is also representative of this work.

None of the American books on alchemy give the full secrets of this work, and in all honestly they barely skim the surface!

Here is one excerpt from non-American source Fulcanelli about the term Rosicrucian:

Source: The Mystery of the Cathedrals - Fulcanelli

"Now, the cross is the alchemical hieroglyph of the crucible, which used to be called in French cruzol, crucible and croiset(according to Ducange, the vulgar latin crucibulum, crucible, has as its root crux, crucis, a cross)."

The French word for dew is rosée, for the flower is rose.

Cross + rosée= crucible + dew

I've heard the argument that when a magnet is used to attract/capture the secret fire it immediately becomes tinged to the same nature as the magnet. For example, if we use potassium carbonate from a vegetable source, the universal spirit becomes determined to the vegetable realm. If we use a vitriol salt, it becomes determined to the mineral/metallic realm. Now some may think this is flawed logic, and if so, I would like to hear your argument.

I remember reading that the only way to capture the universal spirit in an undetermined state is morning dew (less in rain water). The argument is that the secret fire is fresh, pure, and has not ever been tinged by matter. In this way, a truly universal medicine for matter can be made from these very substances.

Sounds logical. Dew looks ok, but it should not touch the ground or your hand, nor grass, but only glass; and not even see a ray of the sun.

There is also the Stone, some times it is deliquescent. You can then attract an Universal Fluid with it.

In the PON material, mineral alchemy last lessons, they present some apparatus to get an undetermined fire. The equipment basically captures the dew or humidity in the air by condensing it on a cold glass surface.

In the french book that I posted some translations of, they use an industrial air dehumidifier to collect dew. The author writes that alchemists are after a rare salt that chemically resembles  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  but has very different properties. When treated in the right way(by solve et coagula maybe?) it melts at  $30^\circ\text{C}$  and becomes blood red. The red

color is the fruit of complex chemical reactions which are due to an important entropy. He then writes that a friend of his let  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  deliquesce and recrystallize spontaneously for a period of 12 years and found that it took on an intense red color and that its melting point was significantly reduced.

The red powder from dew can be carefully distilled and decomposes first giving an aromatic liquid, and then a red oil and leaves a charcoal like residue. From the latter one extracts a fixed salt. These three fractions are then purified and recombined like in the work on vitriols presented earlier in the book (dry distillation of an Iron sulfate similar to the lead acetate path) to give a stone which is refractory and has some transmutatory qualities. It is also an extraordinary remedy.

Then he writes that the dew can be used for the fermentation of metals because its salt is a soft oxydizer which is used during the slow calcination of minerals, a purifying operation which respects the subtle texture of the matter and is called 'assation' in french. Mixed with another salt like the sal ammoniac, it constitutes the secret fire of the spagyricists of the past, an acidic salt which alters the matter so slowly that it presents the appearance of a putrefaction.

There exists, in the dew, another salt which is even rarer and much less stable. This is a homolog of the dominant salt, less oxygenated, yellow and very hygroscopic. One whitens it and stabilizes it by repeated sublimations at  $70\text{-}80^\circ\text{C}$ . We have found certain alchemical usages for this material, notably the cementation at very low temperatures of subtle bodies like metallic Sulfurs and highly purified minerals.

Does anyone think or know if this is possible:

Take a dead salt (e.g. Fe salt) and then dissolve it in dew water and recrystallize, then repeat this a great many times to revive the metal.

Then turn it into a form that can be dry distilled such as in the vitriol path or acetate path and proceed as such.

You could compare the result you get with a dry distillation of a dead salt and one of these revived salts to see if it worked.

In the example of iron sulfate I mentioned (from the french alchemy book), dry distillation of a purified sulfate of natural origin gives a red oil and distillation of a dead salt gives a colorless liquid among other products.

Another way to proceed is by fermentation of dew/rainwater for 40 days, and then imbibe it slowly on a vitriolic salt with minimal heat ( $40^\circ\text{C}$ ). The salt should only take up as much water as needed, and should always mimic the consistency of butter. Do this until all the water is gone. This is similar to the process of making the stone from dew or rainwater.

An easier method is to simply allow the vitriolic salt to deliquesce over a number of months. All salts are deliquescent to some degree. It's just an issue of time & humidity.

You could compare the result you get with a dry distillation of a dead salt and one of these revived salts to see if it worked.

Let me say something very brief, if I may.

There is one/two salt(s) in dew. One is  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_2$  and other  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ .

Some people claim that  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_2$  is a "little sun" (a kind of igneous salt) and a powerful

solvent. This salt must be removed from dew by a soft distillation. Not over 60 ° C. or becomes  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ .

The "Journal des savants" says: "this solar salt, due reduced to liquor becomes the Alkahest, as sought by the masters of art".

I would also say that an industrial dehumidifier air, could be counterproductive, cause the dew, when touching the metal could denatured.

I have use a dehumidifier, and I get several liters of Dew every morning, then when I evaporate the water part... I get a Yellow-Brown residue in the flask...

Any one knows what id this ?

Are you using dehumidifier Oscar? :D

This brown substance was also found by theFool and this is not dirt which you can prove it with dissolving it back to the dew.

I reffer to this brown residue as the earth from the dew.

You are not telling me anything, but thanks for you post.

I am not telling you anything because i have no idea what it is but maybe this is the sulphur of the dew!

Maybe you should try experiment to extract all three principles of the dew: Sulphur, Mercury and Salt and then recombine them together to make the "philosophical dew".

So this brown stuff will be the mixture of the sulphur and the salt.

The residue of the destillation is the most hinge or fixes part of dew, so, it contains a germ (Sulphur) that later on will form the compound next to mercury and the salt. Nothing is rejected; everything is purified and renewed, in Pontanus words... Do not reject the distilled part either, obvious...:)